

## GLE

GLASSWORT. *n. f.* [*Salicornia*, or saltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the lamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The species are two. These plants grow on the sea-coasts in many parts of Europe, and upon the shores in several places of England which are washed every tide with the salt water. The inhabitants, near the sea-coast where these plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiscuously gathered for use. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, much used by the chymists.

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or glasswort; and for the coarser or green fort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from *glass*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a glassy substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!

Drest in a little brief authority,

Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:

His glassy essence, like an angry ape,

Plays such fantastic tricks before high heav'n,

As makes the angels weep. *Shakep. Meas. for Measure.*

There is a willow grows allant a brook,

That shews his hoary leaves in the glassy stream. *Shak. Ham.*

The magnet attracteth the shining or glassy powder brought

from the Indies, usually employed in writing-duft. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the glassy ice? Who bred

The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

A hundred sweep,

With stretching oars, the glassy deep. *Dryden's Æn.*GLASTONBURY Thorn. *n. f.* A species of MEDLAR, which tree

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in

Winter, and flowers again in the Spring, and in no other

respect differs from the common hawthorn. *Miller.*GLAUCOMA. *n. f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault in

the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a

greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs

from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*The glaucoma is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*GLAIVE. *n. f.* [*glaiue*, French; *glais*, a hook, Welsh. *Glauve*

is Eric for a broad sword.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong;

But each a glaive had pendant by his side. *Fairfax, b. i.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and glaives,

Gave chase to rockets and white flaves. *Hudibras, p. iii.*TO GLAYER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *glapan*, Saxon, to

flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to

wheel. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and pa-

roxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a glaving council is

as dangerous on the one hand as a wheeling priest, or a flat-

tering physician is on the other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*TO GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly

hanged, and glazed with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from

the French *glaiser*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, glaz'd with blinding tears,

Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakep. R. II.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all

true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may

glaze and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that

carries the stroke home. *Greiv's Cofm. Sac. b. ii. c. 6.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint

that which we intend to glaze, are the life, the spirit, and the

lustre of it. *Dryden's Duffresney.*GLAZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glazier*, or *glazier*, of *glais*.]

One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manu-

facturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set, and

fastened by the glazier. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The dextrous glazier strong returns the bound,

And ginsling fathes on the penthouse found. *Gay's Trivia.*GLEAD. *n. f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name

in Scotland.

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*geloma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light;

lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen

Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome gleam;

And conquerors bedecked with his green,

Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

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At last a gleam

Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste

His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,

A shape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,

Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

Mine is a gleam of bliss, too hot to last;

Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast. *Dryd. Aureng.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun

Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,

And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addison's Cata.*

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,

And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,

Around the dreary coast,

But dreadful gleams,

Fires that glow,

Shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*TO GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden confection.

Observant of approaching day,

The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews,

At first faint gleaming in the dappled East. *Thomson's Summer.*

Ye gleamings of departed peace

Shine out your last. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,

And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,

Or gleam in lengthen'd vista through the trees. *Thomson.*GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden con-

fusions of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,

Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*TO GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from*granum*.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and gleaned in the field after the reapers. *Ruth, ii.*

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;

He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd. *Dryden.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,

To glean Palemon's fields. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather

So much as from occasions you may glean,

If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

That goodness

Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,

Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shak. H. VIII.*

They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand men.

*Judg. xx. 45.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,

When his reluctant arms flash'd through the shady plain,

Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;

As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear

Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the routed rear. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to glean

what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot,

from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole

sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties

of whole species together. *Lact.*GLEAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously

by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;

The gleams of yellow thyme distend his thighs:

He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b. iv.*GLEANER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,

Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,

Should his heart own a gleaner in the field. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleaner of the city is an arrant

statesman, and as much superior to him, as a man conversant

about the court is to a shopkeeper. *Lact.*GLEANNING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleanings, or thing

gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the

gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common

family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes

of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleanings of the rich

man's harvest. *Atterbury's Sermons.*GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil and wine,

With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;

If odorous blooms the bearing branches load,

The glebe will answer to the Sylvan reign,

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping

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Sleeping vegetables lie,

\*Till the glad summons of a genial ray

Unbinds the glebe, and calls them out to day. *Garth.*

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical

benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three

sorts: the one in land, commonly called the glebe; another in

tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the

third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church

by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespas done on a parson's glebe land, which is a freehold,

cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*Many parishes have not an inch of glebe. *Swift.*GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy.GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following

passage flat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flat'ry! thy malignant seeds

In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand

Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's gleby land,

With rising pride amidst the corn appear,

And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior.*GLEDE. *n. f.* [*gleazighe*, Saxon.] A kite.Ye shall not eat the glede, the kite, and the vulture. *Danti.*GLEE. *n. f.* [*glege*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It

anciently signified music played at feasts. It is not now used,

except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony

and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,

Whom all the people follow with great glee. *Fairy Queen.*

Many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the in-

habitants in mind of their privilege; who again foretell not

to baigne them with perfume. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

And his sportive limbs,

This way and that convolv'd, in friskful glee

Their frolics play. *Thomson's Spring.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewell my glee!

No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Gay's Pastorals.*GLEED. *n. f.* [from *glopan*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glow-

ing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLEEFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,

When every thing doth make a gleeful boast? *Shakeppeare.*GLEEK. *n. f.* [*glege*, Saxon.] Music; or musician.

What will you give us?—No money, but the glee: I

will give you the minstrel. *Shakeppeare. Romeo and Juliet.*TO GLEEK. *v. a.* [*glezman*, in Saxon, is a mimic or a droll.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can gleek upon occasion. *Shakeppeare. Midf. Night's Dream.*

I have seen you gleeking or galling at this gentleman twice

or thrice. *Shakeppeare's Henry V.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend

time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.

TO GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not

the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race

with *glow* or with *gleam*.

Those who labour

The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,

Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour,

Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*GLEET. *n. f.* [It is written by *Skinner* *glitt*, and derived from*glean*, Saxon, to run fastly.] A fanious ooze; a thin ichor

running from a sore.

There then lay a hard dry eschar, without either matter or

gleet. *Wise's Surgery.*TO GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision

into it to the bone: this not only bled, but gleeted a few

drops. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. To run slowly.

Vapours may be raised by the sun in such quantities as are

sufficient to make clouds, which are carried up and down the

atmosphere, till they hit against the sides of the more moun-

tainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are con-

densed, and so gleet down the rocky caverns of these moun-

tains, whose inner parts, being hollow and stony, afford them

a basin. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*GLEETV. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly fanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be

thin and gleetv, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wise's Surgery.*GLENN. *n. f.* [*gleann*, Irish.] A valley; a dale; a depression

between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,

And woos the widow's daughter of the glen. *Spenser.*GLEW. *n. f.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dif-

folving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the

gelly. See *GLUE*.GLIB. *adj.* [from *glis*, *Skinner*.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any

thing to cement them: the parts being glib and continually in

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motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity

inclines them. *Newton's Theory of the Earth.*

Habiakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly

twisted together, with a noose that slept as glib as a birdcatcher's

gin. *Arabian Nights.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that glib and oily art

To speak and purport not, since what I well intend;

I'll do't before I speak. *Shakeppeare's King Lear.*

There was never so much glib nonsense put together in well

founding English. *Locke.*